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20 July—1 August 1950

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**ARGENTINA.** 20 July—*Antarctic.* The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a resolution reaffirming the Argentine claim to the Falkland Islands and dependencies.

21 July—The Government ordered the suspension of meat shipments to Britain because of the failure to reach agreement with the British Government on prices.

**AUSTRALIA.** 23 July—*Defence.* Mr Francis, the Army and Navy Minister, broadcast an appeal for Service volunteers. He announced that National Service at eighteen would begin in 1951.

26 July—*Korea.* Mr Fadden, the acting Prime Minister, announced the Government's decision to provide ground forces for use in Korea, in response to the U.N. appeal. The nature and number of such troops, which would be recruited by voluntary enlistment, would be settled after the discussions of Mr Menzies in Washington.

Mr McBride, acting Defence Minister, stated that the Government's plans for the expansion of the armed forces provided a basis for their expansion to the strength required upon mobilization in the event of another war. Australian preparedness had been discussed with Field-Marshal Slim, and was being further discussed by Mr Menzies with the British, U.S., and Canadian Governments. The increased strength of the forces would be achieved by voluntary enlistment and compulsory service. In the permanent forces the strengths to be achieved and existing strengths were: Navy, 15,173 (10,252); Army, 18,000 (14,621); Air Force, 14,356 (9,442). In the reserve forces, strengths were: Citizen naval forces, 8,650 (1,315); citizen military forces, 30,000 minimum on voluntary basis (18,128); citizen air forces and active reserve, 10,640 (152).

27 July—*Korea.* Mr Fadden announced that a further destroyer was to be sent to Korean waters.

Mr Menzies in Washington (*see United States*).

28 July—Recruiting of British subjects for Australian Army (*see Great Britain*).

31 July—*Britain.* Mr Gordon-Walker, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Sydney. He told correspondents that in the event of Chinese Communist forces coming into conflict with U.S. forces protecting Formosa, the British Government would accept the majority view of the United Nations.

Mr Menzies' speech in Washington (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—Mr Menzies on Australian-New Zealand combat group for Korea (*see United States*).

**AUSTRIA.** 30 July—It was learned that the French reply to the Government's Note of 7 March asking for a mitigation of allied occupation had been published in Vienna. While expressing sympathy with the Austrian point of view it said that France could not take definite action until all the western allies had introduced the new system of civilian high commissioners. The occupation troops would not be reduced but there would be economies in the number of civilians employed.

31 July—Gen. Winterton left Vienna on relinquishing his appointment as British High Commissioner.

1 Aug.—It was learned that Sir Harold Caccia had taken over the civilian duties of the former British High Commissioner, with Gen. Alston-Roberts-West as Commander-in-Chief.

BELGIUM. 20 July—The joint session of the two Houses of Parliament passed the Bill ending the Regency by 198 votes. The Socialists and others opposed to the King's return left the Chamber before the vote was taken.

21 July—The Prime Minister, M. Duvieusart, and the Speakers of the House of Representatives and the Senate went by air to Geneva to hand to King Leopold the decree enabling him to return to the throne.

A delegation of Socialist M.P.s and later an official Parliamentary delegation delivered an address of gratitude to Prince Charles, the former Regent.

22 July—Assistance for Korea (*see United States*).

King Leopold, accompanied by his two sons, Prince Baudouin and Prince Albert, returned by air to Brussels from Geneva after an absence of six years. Broadcasting to the nation he appealed for concord and promised to forget all past bitterness, to bring about 'well-being and social justice', to govern constitutionally, and to be the 'counsellor' of his people. He also paid tribute to all who had struggled for the unity and independence of Belgium during the war. Similar messages were addressed to the Privy Council and to both Houses of Parliament.

The nine Socialist Ministers of State submitted their resignation on the ground that the King had not respected his constitutional oath during the war.

The Liberal Party executive issued a statement declaring that it could not co-operate politically with the King and calling on him to abdicate.

23 July—Police reinforcements were called out in Brussels to disperse demonstrators against the King. In Charleroi a power station was dynamited by saboteurs, causing a partial blackout.

24 July—Protest strikes against King Leopold were held at Liége and at Tubize. Acts of sabotage were reported in Brussels, near Tournai, and in the Charleroi district.

25 July—Demonstrations against the King continued, mainly in the form of acts of sabotage. Railways and telegraph lines were cut in some places but no casualties were reported. Over 20,000 workers in the Walloon region of Brabant and 8,000 miners in the Liége area went on strike.

M. Duvieusart told Parliament that the King had asked the Government to remain in office and that the Government would pursue its existing policy.

26 July—It was learned that M. Motz, President of the Liberal Party, had been received in audience by the King.

Bomb outrages continued and the strikes spread.

27 July—A Socialist demonstration against King Leopold was held

BELGIUM (*continued*)

in Brussels near the Parliamentary buildings. Afterwards the procession, headed by M. Spaak and other party leaders, marched to the royal palace, overwhelming a police cordon on the way. They were held up near the palace by strong police forces and in an ensuing scuffle with Royalist supporters eighty people were injured.

Socialist headquarters said that 300,000 workers were on strike in the Walloon area. In Liège all public services except telephones came to a standstill and in the regions of Charleroi and Mons and in the neighbourhood of Brussels the situation worsened. M. Behogne, the Minister of Labour, said after a meeting with the trade union leaders that if necessary the Army would be called to maintain essential services.

The Prime Minister received a Socialist delegation who affirmed the party's insistence on the King's abdication, the convening of a conference to discuss labour conditions, and the release of two trade union officials arrested in connection with acts of sabotage.

M. van Acker, the former Socialist Prime Minister, told Parliament that it was still possible to restore unity round Prince Baudouin, the heir to the throne, but that to-morrow it might be too late. The Prime Minister said that the Government recognized the right to strike but would oppose revolutionary action.

**28 July**—Police used tear gas bombs in clashes with strikers at Liège. Disturbances also took place in Brussels where most of the transport services ceased to function and a number of factories in the outer suburbs stopped work. Strikes also began in the Flemish region, mainly at Ghent and Antwerp, though not on a large scale. Sabotage prevented a regular train service from Brussels to Charleroi.

M. Duvieusart announced that the King had invited the leaders of the Socialist and other Opposition parties to take part in discussions with him. Broadcasting to the nation, he said that the situation was serious and that the Government had decided to repress outrages and to safeguard essential maintenance works. Liberty of opinion and tolerance must be respected. The King had begun comprehensive consultations on the situation and might afterwards consider measures to promote a policy of unity.

**29 July**—Street fighting between demonstrators and the police took place all day in Brussels. A leading socialist deputy, Mme Blum, was hurt in one *mélée*, and hundreds of arrests were made following the Government's edict against unlawful assemblies. Violent scenes occurred in other parts of the country, notably at Liège, where troops guarding the main bridge over the Meuse were overpowered and their weapons thrown in the river.

**30 July**—Police opened fire when provoked at a political meeting at Grâce Berleur, a village near Liège. Three people were killed and several injured. Socialist leaders, headed by M. Spaak, met the Prime Minister to protest against the police action and the conference was joined by several Ministers and the head of the King's household. King Leopold received several Christian Social leaders and also M. Gillon, the Liberal leader.

It was announced that the first detachments from the Belgian occupation forces in Germany had returned to reinforce the police in the danger zones.

Widespread dislocations occurred on the railways and most of the air services were suspended.

It was learned that the national 'Action' Committee', organized to oppose King Leopold by all possible means, had ordered a march of 100,000 workers on the capital the following day. Suitable counter measures were being taken by the Government, including the posting of troops to Liège, Charleroi, and Mons, and the building of road blocks on the outskirts of Brussels.

It was understood that the political tension had encouraged the growth of separatism and a 'shadow' Government of Wallonia was reported to have been formed with headquarters at Liège.

*31 July*—A protracted Cabinet meeting was held with interruptions for negotiations with the King and also with a delegation of the National Federation of Political Prisoners, through whose good offices contacts were re-established between the Government and the Opposition. Meanwhile demonstrations continued throughout the country and the 'March on Brussels' began. The city was strongly guarded by contingents of police, many of whom had been brought in from Ghent and Antwerp.

*1 Aug.*—After negotiations which lasted all night King Leopold accepted the terms of an agreement drafted by the three main parties. A statement by the King issued jointly by the Palace and the Cabinet, which was then broadcast, said that he had returned to the country in accordance with the vote passed by the joint session of both Houses of Parliament in order to restore constitutional order. Since his return, however, the passions dividing Belgium had worsened, and threatened to prejudice the country at a time when the international situation called more than ever for national unity. In the circumstances he had decided to ask the Government and Parliament to vote a law, as he had suggested in his message of April last, assuring the delegation of his powers to his son, Prince Baudouin. This measure would allow the Crown Prince to accede to the throne on attaining his majority, on condition that the reconciliation promised around his person by the three national parties became effective. He appealed to all Belgians, and especially to his supporters, for unity, and expressed the hope that they too would render loyal assistance to the Prince.

The Socialist leaders cancelled the march on the capital and recommended the strikers to return to work.

M. Lallemand, general secretary of the Communist Party, and M. Herssens, another Communist, were arrested during an anti-Leopold meeting in Brussels. Both were members of Parliament.

**BENELUX.** *29 July*—A conference of Benelux Ministers opened at Ostend for discussions on trade, agricultural, and tax problems.

**BOLIVIA.** *22 July*—An abortive revolution was reported in La Paz.

**BRITISH WEST AFRICA.** 26 July—*Nigeria.* Conditional British approval of proposed new Constitution (*see Great Britain*).

**CANADA.** 20 July—*Defence.* Mr Claxton, Minister of National Defence, broadcast an appeal for recruits to reinforce the three Services.

22 July—Mr Mackenzie King, the former Prime Minister, died aged seventy-five.

26 July—Naval headquarters announced that investigations indicated that 'one or more submarines of an unknown nationality have probably been in the waters off the east coast of Canada during the past months'.

**CEYLON.** 26 July—Agreement with Britain abolishing double taxation (*see Great Britain*).

**CHINA.** 24 July—Communist artillery on the mainland continued to bombard Kinmen Island, the Nationalist base in Amoy harbour.

U.S. statement on defence of the Pescadores (*see United States*).

25 July—A Nationalist spokesman in Formosa said that the Kinmen garrison had been strengthened since it repelled an invasion in October and that air and naval forces from Formosa had been ordered to assist it.

The Peking Government issued a directive ordering that all 'bandit cliques operating with arms against public order must be decisively put down'. Anyone helping traitors and saboteurs would be liable to the death sentence.

26 July—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek abolished the central executive committee and central supervisory committee of the Kuomintang, whose combined membership was over 500, and replaced them by a reform committee of sixteen.

27 July—*Tibet.* Peking radio reported that nearly 1,000 cadres had been trained at the North-west Revolutionary University at Sianfu since the 'liberation' and that over half of the graduates were Tibetans, some of whom had joined the Chinese Army to 'liberate' their homeland.

It was announced in Peking that special people's tribunals had been appointed to deal with counter revolutionaries, traitors, saboteurs, and resisters of land reform.

It was learned that the Peking Government had ordered Chinese civil pilots and ground crews in Hong Kong to return to China.

28 July—A Peking army communiqué reviewing four years of war said that the Communist forces had suffered 1,522,500 casualties and the Nationalists 8,071,350—over one-quarter within the last year.

30 July—Nationalist aircraft attacked a concentration of 800 junks believed to be prepared for an invasion of Kinmen. Over 150 were reported sunk or damaged. The attack was followed by Communist shelling of Kinmen from Amoy and surrounding islands.

Nine U.S. officers arrived at Taipeh, Formosa, to strengthen the staffs of the U.S. naval, army, and air attachés there.

31 July—British official statement on Formosa (*see Australia*).

Gen. MacArthur arrived in Formosa for discussions with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

*1 Aug.*—Gen. MacArthur left Formosa after concluding his discussions with the Nationalist leaders. He said that the primary purpose of his visit was to make a reconnaissance of the potential of Formosa's defence against possible attack. It was his responsibility and firm purpose to enforce his Government's declared policy to prevent any invasion of the island, including the Pescadores. Arrangements had been completed for the co-ordination of U.S. forces under his command and those of the Chinese Government to meet any hostile attack. Among other problems discussed was the Chinese Government's generous offer to send troops to join the U.N. forces in Korea. All concerned had agreed, however, that such action might jeopardize the defence of Formosa and would therefore be inadvisable.

Gen. Chu-teh, the Communist C.-in-C., speaking at Peking on the occasion of Army Day, reaffirmed China's determination to 'liberate' Formosa and Tibet and said that the Truman declaration on Formosa was illegal aggression. He accused the U.S.A. of instigating the South Koreans to attack North Korea and expressed China's determined support for 'the Korean people'.

**COMMONWEALTH CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.** *24 July*—The standing committee of the Consultative Committee set up at the Sydney Conference met in Colombo. All Commonwealth countries except South Africa were represented.

**COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE SCIENCE CONFERENCE.** *22 July*—It was announced in London that the meeting begun on 3 July had ended, after making recommendations for closer co-operation on research within the Commonwealth. It was agreed that the work should be carried on by a permanent working party in London.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA.** *21 July*—Reports reaching Vienna said that Dr Clementis, the former Foreign Minister who was accused of 'national deviationism', had been given an important post in the State Bank.

*Treason Trial.* A court at Ostrava was reported to have sentenced four men to death and eighteen others to prison terms ranging from life to one year for espionage in the service of a foreign power, and treason.

*29 July*—*Treason Trial.* Dr Pinkas, an employee of the British Embassy and a British subject of Czech origin, who had been arrested in May, was sentenced by a Prague court to five years' imprisonment on charges of conspiring against the State and of giving information to Britain.

Five former officials of the Foreign Ministry and another man were sentenced to prison terms ranging from four to twenty-five years after being found guilty of treason and espionage.

*30 July*—It was learned that five army officers had been found guilty of sabotaging the army's economy and sentenced to from fourteen months to seven years' imprisonment.

*31 July*—*Treason Trial.* Forty-five men, including a Catholic priest, were sentenced by a court at Ostrava to prison terms ranging from one to twenty-five years for working against the Government.

DENMARK. 25 July—Note to U.S.S.R. *re* territorial waters in the Baltic (*see U.S.S.R.*).

EGYPT. 21 July—*Britain*. The Foreign Minister told a press conference that 'contacts' with Britain were 'progressing rapidly'. The Government's policy on the passage of oil tankers through the Suez Canal remained unchanged. He also reaffirmed the Government's attitude on Korea.

26 July—The Ambassador to London arrived in Alexandria.

EIRE. 24 July—Agreement with U.K. on change of status of diplomatic representatives (*see Great Britain*).

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME. 24 July—The study group set up to examine the possibility of a European Customs Union met for its sixth session in Brussels.

FRANCE. 20 July—*Germany*. It was learned that a series of agreements had been signed with the German Federal Republic providing that Germans working in France and French persons working in Germany should enjoy the benefits of the respective systems of social insurance, excluding unemployment insurance.

23 July—*Korea*. President Auriol, speaking at Bar-le-Duc, said the Government welcomed the U.N. armed action in Korea and the building of an international army. France would seek every solution which might halt the conflict and prevent others from breaking out. But it was first necessary to stop the aggressor who had exposed himself to the stigma of the United Nations. It must be made clear that aggression did not pay. France would continue to strive through the United Nations for economic and political co-operation. Peace, justice, and freedom demanded the permanent control of all armaments in all countries without exception.

25 July—M. Moch in London (*see Great Britain*).

*Schuman Plan*. M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, reporting to the Assembly on the progress made by the conference, said that common agreement had been reached between the six delegations on all the main points of the French proposals and that only questions of detail remained to be settled. The supra-national authority, which would be independent in its decisions both of Governments and private interests, would be subject to democratic control. It would report once a year to the 'common assembly'; a supra-national court of justice would hear appeals and would guarantee that the decisions of the authority were within the terms of jurisdiction embodied in the treaty; further, a committee of Ministers would meet regularly in joint session with the high authority as a medium of information between it and the individual Governments. Neither the work nor the decisions of the authority would be secret. A U.N. observer would be constantly in touch and a liaison would be set up with the Council of Europe. He reaffirmed the view that the creation of a community of interests would be better

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able to solve existing problems than a co-ordination of efforts between Governments. If Britain could not subscribe to this view a suitable form of association must be sought between her and the new community.

**Defence.** M. Pleven, Prime Minister, told the Finance Committee of the Assembly that it was essential to protect the economic and financial health of the nation and to increase the means of defending it within the framework of collective security. Defence expenditure—420,000 m. francs in 1950—must be increased to 500,000 m. francs in 1951. The Government would try to maintain economic and financial stability by resorting to sacrifice and with American help. The French representative at the Atlantic Pact conference in London would advocate that common defence needs be met by setting up a common fund to which each country would contribute according to its means, the initial outlay being made by the U.S.A.

**27 July—Defence.** Gen. Billotte, formerly military member of the French delegation to the United Nations, addressing the American Club, said that an army of seventy-five divisions with the corresponding air forces should be built up in Europe before the end of 1952. Massive rearmament was necessary, as well as large-scale participation of the Anglo-Saxon countries, and the inclusion of Spain, Turkey, Greece, and Germany in the western defence area. European forces should be grouped round a French force, which should be raised to thirty-five divisions by the end of 1952 with air forces on the same scale.

**28 July—Defence.** M. Maroselli, the Air Minister, speaking in the Assembly debate on military estimates, said that France must confine herself to building up a tactical air force. Only the U.S.A. could build long-range bombers. The five-year plan for aircraft production, which aimed at producing 2,100 combat planes by 1955 at a cost of some 360,000 m. francs, was later passed by 412 votes to 182 (Communists).

M. Moch, Minister of Defence, speaking in the debate said the situation was so grave that France must make a greater effort to defend herself. She would resist all wars of aggression in a system of collective security. He confirmed that defence expenditure would be raised to 500,000 m. francs in 1951. The police and constabulary were to be increased by three to four times their active strength in order to deal with sabotage and fifth-columnists in the event of war. The equipment of the armed forces was as good as that of any country; existing prototypes must be mass produced and co-ordinated with essential shipments from the U.S.A. To improve the quality of the military hierarchy a special scheme for training university graduates would be introduced. The Government did not contemplate the extension of conscription for the moment.

**Wages and Prices.** It was learned that the high commission on collective agreements set up by the labour law in February to draw up a typical worker's budget, had been unable to agree on a figure and had decided to ask the Government to fix a minimum wage on the basis of its own calculations.

**30 July—Note to Austria (see Austria).**

FRANCE (*continued*)

**31 July**—The Prime Minister received Mr Bruce, the U.S. Ambassador, and Mr Katz, the representative in Europe of the E.C.A. Others present at the meeting were M. Petsche, the Finance Minister, M. Moch, M. Parodi, general secretary of the Foreign Office, and M. Alphand, the French representative on the Council of Atlantic Pact deputies.

**GERMANY. 20 July—Eastern Germany.** The third conference of the Socialist Unity Party opened in Berlin attended by Communist Party delegates from abroad, including Signor Togliatti, Mr Pollitt, and M. Duclos. Herr Pieck, president of the Republic and a joint chairman of the Party, said there were four main tasks before them: (1) the struggle for peace; (2) the struggle of the National Front for a just peace treaty, the withdrawal of occupation troops, and the restoration of German unity; (3) the consolidation and further strengthening of the east German State; and (4) the more consistent and speedy development of the Party on Marxist Leninist lines. He also outlined an eight-point programme for the west German Communist Party which included the destruction of all Trotskyist, Titoist elements and the creation of strikes and unrest against the western occupation Powers. He gave a warning, however, that the time had not come for open revolt. He also said that the Party had begun consultations with the Cominform about a year ago but that there were no organizational ties between them. On economic affairs he said that food rationing in east Germany would shortly be abolished.

Social insurance agreements between western Germany and France (*see France*).

**21 July—Eastern Germany.** A supplementary trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. was signed in Berlin providing for the delivery of additional Soviet foodstuffs, including meat and fish, as well as cotton.

Herr Pieck told the Socialist Unity Party Congress that the west German Communist Party must undergo a drastic purge and he strongly criticized their leader, Max Reimann. Herr Grotewohl, Prime Minister, called on Germans in the west to resist the Allies, declaring that 'nobody in western Germany and west Berlin is any longer subject to the western Occupation Powers who, by leaving the line of the Potsdam agreement, converted themselves into intervention armies'. He also said it was necessary to widen the Communist ranks and appealed to all non-democratic elements who had Germany's interests at heart, including former Nazis, and officers and men of the Wehrmacht, to join the National Front. The building up of this organization must take precedence over the struggle to establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.

**22 July—Eastern Germany.** Herr Ulbricht, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, told the Congress that under the five-year plan eastern Germany was to have an ocean-going merchant navy, for which at least twenty-two ships were to be built between 1952 and the end of 1955. By agreement with Poland, eastern Germany would use part of the port of Szczecin (Stettin) until the time when 'democratic Germany (has) at its disposal the ports of Hamburg and Lubeck'. He claimed that the two-

year plan had been fulfilled in its first eighteen months and that agricultural production had exceeded the planned figures. After referring to the recent price reductions in the State shops he said that from 1 September the meat and fat rations would be increased, old age pensions and orphans' allowances would be higher, and that wages would be increased in the State-owned industries.

*Western Germany.* Mr McCloy, speaking in an interview with a radio correspondent, said he was opposed to the creation of a German army, but that if Germany were attacked 'it would be very difficult indeed to deny the Germans the right and the means to defend their own soil'.

**23 July—Western Germany.** An independent Communist Party was constituted at a meeting at Ratingen, near Düsseldorf, under Josef Schappe, who was ejected from the Communist Party in January and who claimed to have followers organized in about twenty of the large towns in western Germany. Herr Schappe declared that the split was due to three main causes: he and his supporters refused to accept the Oder-Neisse line; they could not accept the political directives of a foreign country; and they opposed the use of industrial sabotage in Germany.

**24 July—Eastern Germany.** The Socialist Unity Party Congress ended after adopting a new party constitution to replace that of April 1946 and providing for a central committee and a general secretary.

Four Ukrainians were arrested by British and German frontier police at Helmstedt when attempting to cross the border into the Soviet Zone without declaring a quantity of uranium in their possession.

**25 July—Eastern Germany.** Herr Ulbricht was elected Secretary-General of the Socialist Unity Party.

*Berlin.* It was announced that a marketing board had been set up in Berlin to sell in west Germany and abroad the goods produced in the three western Sectors. The Council was composed of representatives of the municipality, the banks and industry, including the trade unions, and of the three western Powers.

**26 July—Western Germany.** The Lower House adopted a motion, subscribed to by all parties except the Communists, calling for a federated Europe under a supra-national authority.

British statement on defence of Germany (*see Great Britain*).

Appointment of U.S. mission to advise the Federal Government on refugee problems (*see United States*).

**27 July—Western Germany.** The Lower House raised the Parliamentary immunity of Herr Reimann in connexion with the alleged kidnapping in March 1950 of Kurt Müller, a member of Parliament and of the Communist Party, who was taken from his home in Hanover to the eastern Sector of Berlin and sentenced as a foreign agent.

*Eastern Germany.* A delegation left Berlin by air for Peking to conclude a trade agreement with China.

**28 July—Berlin.** Dr Schwarz, third burgomaster of Berlin, and a member of the Liberal wing of the National Front, said that east Berlin would not be included in the October elections in the Soviet Zone.

*Eastern Germany.* Terms of service in the 'Police Sea Brigades' were published in Berlin.

GERMANY (*continued*)

*Western Germany.* It was understood that the High Commission had agreed to Dr Adenauer's request for an increase in the strength of the police forces and for some sort of Federal authority over them.

Statement on bombing of Heligoland (*see Great Britain*).

31 July—*Berlin*. Gen. Taylor, the U.S. Commandant, speaking at the British Press Club, said that the Allies were on the alert for any move to ensnare Berlin. The city would be maintained as a torch of democracy behind the Iron Curtain and as a symbol of the struggle between east and west.

*Eastern Germany.* Herr Grotewohl, speaking at a meeting of east German politicians in Berlin about the tasks of the National Front, said that everything must be resisted which disregarded the rights of the German people. The occupation troops in west Germany were now an army of intervention sponsoring a cold war. The American imperialists having carried the hot war into Korea, the national struggle of the German people must take other and more concrete forms.

*Western Germany.* An official British spokesman said that the British authorities had agreed with the other elements of the High Commission to take 'energetic action' against subversive acts in the western zones to which the Communist Party had been incited at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party.

The High Commission issued the text of the law for the breaking up of the former U.F.A. film combine, the assets to be disposed of being estimated at between 40m. and 50m. D-marks.

Mr Foster Dulles on 'equal partner' policy (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—*Western Germany.* The U.S. authorities announced that the Communist Party leaders in the U.S. Zone had been informed that they would be held personally responsible under the law for all action taken by them or the party in support of the policy of organized resistance to the western occupation Powers and to the Federal Republic formulated by the Socialist Unity Party Congress. Mr McCloy received the Premiers of the four *Länder* in the U.S. Zone for discussions on the Communist offensive.

The High Commission ordered the confiscation by the German police of Communist-inspired anti-American posters. Many arrests were reported.

**GREAT BRITAIN.** 20 July—*Korea.* Mr Attlee, replying to a question in the House, said that in view of the Soviet publication that day of a version of the Anglo-Soviet exchanges on Korea (*see U.S.S.R.*) he thought it desirable himself to state the facts. Since the Soviet Government were not represented at the Security Council meetings on Korea, H.M. Government had decided to try to secure their co-operation in effecting a peaceful settlement by direct contact in Moscow. During the course of the conversations between Mr Gromyko and the British Ambassador, the latter had reaffirmed the responsibility of the North Koreans for the aggression and had asked the Soviet Government to use their influence to bring about the withdrawal of the North Korean

forces. The British position was based on the Security Council's recommendations but he made it clear that he was speaking only for the U.K. Government. Mr Gromyko said that his Government also desired a peaceful settlement and that the best way of achieving this was by convening the Security Council with the 'indispensable participation of the Chinese People's Government'. He added that representatives of the Korean people should be heard. The Ambassador replied that the question of Chinese representation was separate from that of the actual situation which was that forces representing fifty-three United Nations were being attacked in South Korea. Mr Attlee said that in order to avoid misunderstanding the Ambassador had been instructed to deliver an *aide-mémoire* to the Soviet Government confirming H.M. Government's views which were that the immediate issue was to stop hostilities in Korea in accordance with the Security Council resolutions, and that the restoration of peace could not be conditional on the settlement of other issues. The message also reaffirmed the Government's hope that the Soviet Government would use their influence with the North Koreans to bring about an end of hostilities and the withdrawal of North Korean forces to the 38th parallel.

In a statement welcoming President Truman's Message to Congress, Mr Attlee said that though British resources were still strained as the result of the war, the Government 'will consider what can be done to match the high purpose and resolve' expressed by Mr Truman on behalf of the American people.

**21 July—Suspension of meat shipments (*see Argentina*).**

**Colonies.** The report of the Colonial Development Corporation for 1949 which was published showed that at the end of the year the Corporation had twenty-eight undertakings in operation in seventeen different territories, with an aggregate capital of £14,187,000. The accounts showed a loss of £292,000 in 1949 against £77,000 in 1948. The report explained that the loss was expected to increase for several years with the growth of the number of undertakings in active development. Lord Trefgarne, chairman of the Corporation, told a press conference that the number of undertakings had increased to forty-four by 20 July 1950 and the capital commitment to £26,243,000.

Agreement with U.S.A. on establishment of testing ground for guided missiles in the Bahamas (*see United States*).

**Australia.** Mr Attlee received Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, for final discussions.

**European Movement.** Mr Churchill speaking at a meeting in support of the European movement in London said that they aimed at the ultimate unification of all European peoples, including those now behind the Iron Curtain and those behind the Pyrenees. A United Europe was indispensable to world peace. M. Reynaud, who also spoke, pointed out the immense military superiority of Russia over any of the western Powers and said that the chief danger was the lack of unity in western Europe. A confederation should be created immediately which with U.S. help would aim at raising its armaments to the level of those of Russia. This would mean working the steel industries of the Ruhr as

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

well as those of Britain and France and raising at least as many troops in western Germany as Russia had raised in eastern Germany. Other speakers included M. Ramadier, Dr Ripka, Señor Don Salvador de Madariaga, and Mr Clement Davies.

**U.S.S.R.** A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Soviet authorities were being asked to explain the circumstances in which a Pole, whom the British police wanted to question in connection with a murder inquiry, had been removed from a Soviet ship by a Soviet tug shortly before arriving at Stockholm.

**22 July—Australia.** Mr Menzies said in London before leaving for the U.S.A. that he had found 'the most complete co-operation' in his discussions.

**23 July—Communism.** A two-day 'peace' conference arranged by the British Peace Committee and attended by Communists and left-wing groups ended in London. The star speaker was Ilya Ehrenburg. Signatures were sought for the Stockholm peace petition.

**24 July—Sabotage.** Mr Attlee told the House that the explosion at Portsmouth docks on 14 July was due to sabotage. Inquiries were continuing as to the identity of the saboteurs.

**U.S. Forces in Britain.** Mr Attlee also said in answer to a question that the only foreign armed forces in Britain were American. These comprised about 1,500 naval personnel and about 10,000 Air Force personnel in three bomber groups, equipped with about 180 aircraft.

**Eire.** It was announced that the Governments of the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland had agreed to change the status of their respective representatives in Dublin and London to that of Ambassador.

**Korea.** It was learned that the Government had received a telegram from Captain Holt, the British Minister to the South Korean Government, stating that he and two members of his staff were safe near Pyongyang.

Constitutional changes in the Windward Islands (*see West Indies*).

**Italy.** The Anglo-Italian Economic Committee met in London and arranged for an increased volume of trade between the two countries, made possible by the liberalization of inter-European trade. Discussions were also held on Italian sterling balances.

**25 July—Defence.** Mr Shinwell had conversations with M. Moch, the French Defence Minister, who was spending the day in London.

A civil defence pamphlet on atomic warfare which was published showed that by taking suitable precautions much could be done to mitigate the effects of an atomic bomb attack.

**Colonies.** A Blue Book was published (Cmd. 7987) giving a review of economic and political progress in the past five years in East and Central Africa.

\*A return of schemes made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts was published showing that schemes approved during the year ended on 31 March 1950 would cost the Exchequer a total of £13,361,281 in grants and loans, compared with £10,627,509 the previous year. This brought the total Exchequer contribution to about

£76 m., of which £38 m. had been spent. (The total available under the Acts was £120 m. and was to cover the period up to the end of 1956.)

**Commonwealth.** Mr Attlee told the House at question time that though there was the fullest consultation on questions of major importance in foreign policy between members of the Commonwealth it would be neither possible nor desirable to integrate the policy of the Commonwealth over the whole field of foreign affairs. In his conversations with Mr Menzies the latter had agreed with this view.

**Spain.** Mr Attlee, replying to another question, said the Government felt that the closer association of Spain with the Atlantic Pact countries at the present time would not strengthen the collaboration of those countries against Soviet Communism.

**26 July—Defence.** Mr Shinwell, opening a debate in the House on defence, said that Russia was spending 13 per cent of her national income on defence; she had 2,800,000 men under arms, a number she could double on mobilization, a force of about 19,000 military aircraft, including jet aircraft of the latest design, and considerable naval forces. This threat was faced by the combined strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—an association with no offensive purpose whose only aim was to resist aggression. After reaffirming the responsibility of the U.S.A., Britain, and France for the defence of western Germany and Berlin and refuting suggestions that the Germans should themselves take an active part in this defence, by reiterating allied opposition to German rearment, he went on to speak of the British defence situation. Western Union was in many respects the key, for it was in the west that the main onslaught might come, whatever diversions might appear in other parts of the world. The forces now available or in sight fell far short of the necessary requirements, but the five countries were now aware of what was required. Britain's defence Budget in the current year amounted to £780 m., 23.6 per cent of Government expenditure. An additional expenditure of £100 m. would be necessary. The problem of manpower in the regular Army and the R.A.F. gave grounds for grave concern, and an effort must be made to ensure that a substantial proportion of the men serving on regular engagements should re-engage for a further period. The question of lengthening the period of National Service did not appear capable of solving the problem but the matter would be kept under review. The shortage of manpower in the technical arms of the Services was especially worrying; but plans were well advanced to call up reservists in the event of an emergency. After referring to the stocks of equipment he spoke of the emphasis being placed on research in the production of defence weapons, and of the importance of building up the R.A.F.

Turning to the question of Korea he said the Government were notifying the U.N. Secretary-General that they were prepared to send out as soon as possible an 'effective land reinforcement' to be placed at the disposal of the U.N. Commander. It would be a 'self-contained force, including infantry, armour, artillery, and engineers, together with the administrative backing required to maintain it'. The Admiralty were finding it necessary to increase the crews of the Far Eastern Fleet from

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

the existing peace-time standard and had been authorized to retain in the Royal Navy and Royal Marines some officers and men whose service was about to expire and to recall a certain number of naval and marine officers on the Retired and Emergency List and men of the Royal Fleet Reserve. It had also been agreed to appoint Air Vice-Marshal Bouchier as senior British military liaison officer to Gen. MacArthur. He ended by appealing for recruits for the regular forces, the auxiliary forces, and for civil defence.

Mr Attlee gave a warning that Britain's part in defending the free democratic world against aggression was going to create some very difficult economic problems. A rapid increase of productivity was essential and it would also be necessary to transfer to defence some of the productive resources now devoted to other tasks. The new situation would clearly require sacrifices, the burden of which would be distributed as fairly as possible. He ended by supporting Mr Shinwell's appeal for Service recruits. Replying to a question by Mr Churchill he rejected the Opposition's request for a secret debate.

The Admiralty issued a statement on the augmentation of the Far Eastern Fleet in line with Mr Shinwell's announcement. Lord Fraser, the First Sea Lord, told a press conference that about 1,000 men and between fifty and one hundred officers would be recalled and that the retention of time-expired men would apply to those whose engagements expired after the issue of the forthcoming Royal Proclamation.

*Nigeria.* A dispatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor of Nigeria was published giving conditional approval to the main framework of a new and more advanced Constitution for Nigeria. The proposals, welcomed by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, provided for: (1) greatly increased regional autonomy within a United Nigeria; (2) the granting to Nigerians of a full share of Government policy and the direction of executive Government action in a Central Council of Ministers and regional executive councils; and (3) the creation of larger and more representative regional Legislatures with increased powers.

*Ceylon.* An agreement with Ceylon abolishing double taxation was signed in London.

*27 July—Defence.* Mr Churchill's request for a secret session was defeated by 296 votes to 295. Continuing the debate, Mr Churchill referred to the figures given by Mr Shinwell and Mr Vincent, chairman of the U.S. Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives, on Russia's military strength and compared these with M. Reynaud's recent estimates of Western Union Defence. The results showed that Western Union had twelve divisions against over eighty, and of which less than two were armoured against anything from twenty-five to thirty. After reaffirming his opinion that the western Germans should be allowed to take a part in the defence of their country, he pointed to the additional strength available to Russia in the Polish and Czechoslovak military potential. If all these facts were true Western Union was less well able to defend itself than had been South Korea. If, as it seemed

likely, M. Reynaud's suggestion was true that the Soviet armies could reach the Channel before the arrival of any substantial U.S. reinforcements, Britain would be subjected to a bombardment by rocket-propelled and guided missiles incomparably more severe than she had hitherto endured or imagined. Britain would also be outnumbered in the air by a far larger number of machines than Hitler had ever had. The U.S. bombing base in East Anglia was Britain's major defence against any Russian onslaught in Europe. It was essential that this base should be well defended, and in this connexion he strongly criticized the Government's policy in selling abroad such a large number of jet aircraft which should have been used for building up the defences at home. Turning to the Navy he said that the Russian U-boat menace would probably be far more severe than were the German U-boat attacks in 1939 and 1940. Fortunately in the fourth sphere of defence, that of atomic bombs, the U.S.A. had enormous and measureless superiority. Russia now had the secret of the bomb, but there was undoubtedly a considerable interval between having the secret and making a large number of bombs. This interval must not be wasted. They must use it to make up the leeway in military preparations, never abandoning the hope that a peaceful settlement might be reached with the U.S.S.R. Though he believed that war might still be averted, the dangers facing them in 1950 and 1951 were as great as those they had to face ten years earlier.

Mr Shinwell, replying to the debate, said they were building up their forces on the basis of the plan provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but admitted that 'our present position falls far short of our requirements'. Turning to Korea he said that in addition to calling up reserves for the Navy it might be necessary to take similar measures in respect of Regular reserves for the Army. No soldier under nineteen would be sent to Korea and no national service men would be sent except in very exceptional circumstances. He ended by reaffirming the Government's desire for peace.

*28 July—Defence.* The War Office announced that as a result of the decision to send land forces to Korea the release of all members of the Regular Army, with the exception of national service men and certain other categories would be temporarily suspended with effect from 1 August. There would also be a limited selective recall of the Regular Army Reserve and the Regular Army Reserve of Officers.

The King signed four Naval Proclamations giving effect to Mr Shinwell's announcement on 26 July.

*Australia.* The Resident Minister for Australia announced that limited recruiting of other ranks for the Australian Regular Army from British subjects of European descent, resident in the U.K., had been authorized and would begin shortly.

*Singapore.* Mr Griffiths told the House in reply to a question that arson in the Aik Hoe rubber factory in Singapore might have caused a loss of over 11 m. Malayan dollars. The factory had been named for sabotage in the recently captured plans of the Malayan Communist Party. The Government of Singapore were fully alive to the threat of

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

this kind of organized sabotage and he was satisfied that the police had taken the fullest possible precautions.

*E.R.P.* Mr Katz, the representative in Europe of the E.C.A., arrived in London from Washington.

*Tariffs.* Mr Harvey Rhodes, Parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, told the House in reply to questions that the object of the forthcoming Torquay negotiations on tariffs and trade was to secure reductions in tariffs in order to further the expansion of world trade. There would be no negotiations with the Commonwealth countries, but they had agreed to attend a meeting in London before the Torquay conference opened. There would be no irrevocable change in U.K. tariffs without reference to Parliament. The Government were proposing to prolong for a further three years the bargains made at Geneva and Annecy.

*Heligoland.* Mr Crawley, Under-Secretary for Air, told the House in reply to protests about the use of Heligoland as a bombing target for the R.A.F., that the island had been reduced to a mass of rubble and that it was inconceivable that any German Government should rehabilitate it. No other place combined all the qualities it possessed for the live bombing practice necessary for an effective bombing force.

*World Government.* Mr Davies told the House in reply to a debate that though world Government was a fine target there was no greater likelihood of achieving Soviet co-operation for peace through such means than through existing bodies.

Parliament adjourned for the summer recess.

*29 July—Korea.* Mr Attlee spoke to a Labour meeting at Taunton of the importance of resisting aggression in Korea if the United Nations were not to go the way of the League of Nations, and protested against the 'damnable and sterile' creed of the Communists.

*30 July—Korea.* Mr Attlee, broadcasting to the nation, said that the attack on South Korea was an unquestionable act of aggression and that if the aggressors were unchecked the same results would follow which led to the second world war. He reaffirmed Britain's support for U.N. action by land, sea, and air, in spite of her commitments elsewhere, and referred to the similar action being taken by Australia and New Zealand. The evil forces attacking South Korea were part of a world-wide plot against democracy—an attempt to mould the whole world to the Communist pattern of tyranny. Many well-meaning people were taken in by the sham peace propaganda of the Communists, for the latter were skilful at exploiting grievances. Britain and the U.S.A. were fighting the Communist menace by seeking to remove the conditions on which it thrived. They had hoped to remove the fear of war by building up the United Nations with Soviet co-operation, but the U.S.S.R. had continually thwarted their efforts. As a result they had joined with the other democratic nations in building up a system of collective security for defence in the North Atlantic area, and in the Pacific were co-operating closely with Australia and New Zealand. They hoped the U.S.S.R. would change her policy and join in the task of preserving

peace. But Britain had now no option but to increase her defences. The diversion of resources to the military effort would involve sacrifices for the nation, and the Government were considering the necessary adjustments. The nation could help by increasing production, by joining the services, both regular and auxiliary, and civil defence, and by guarding against the 'enemy within'. The price of liberty was still eternal vigilance and the trade unions must carefully consider the motives behind appeals for unofficial strikes. The fight was not only against physical but against spiritual forces. 'Let us, then, arm ourselves against evil'.

*31 July*—Mr Gordon-Walker's statement in Sydney on Formosa (*see Australia*).

**GREECE.** *20 July—Korea.* A Note was sent to Mr Trygve Lie offering the United Nations six transport Dakota aircraft as a token contribution to restore peace in Korea.

*25 July*—It was learned that Gen. Plastiras, Prime Minister, had announced that in view of the international situation the Government would align its security policy with that of the allies. Only with the establishment of security would it be possible to consider the extension of leniency to former Communists.

**GUATEMALA.** *24 July*—Following a week of violence and strikes against the regime during which four persons were killed and many wounded, the Government suspended all civil rights for thirty days.

**HUNGARY.** *20 July*—Reports reaching Vienna said that Mr Riesz, the former Minister of Justice, had been arrested.

*26 July*—The Politburo of the Communist Party published an attack on the Communist leaders of the trade unions, accusing them of lack of vigilance in permitting the 'counter-revolutionary activities of the Social Democrats' in undermining discipline and sabotaging production. They had failed in their task of leading the workers towards Socialism and had become 'opportunist'.

*27 July—Church and State.* An article in the Communist organ *Szabad Nep* accused the Bishops of Vac, Györ, and Pecs of obstructing the Church-State negotiations by threatening to excommunicate any priest who took part in a meeting of Catholic clergy called for 1 August by the 'preparatory committee of the national clergy conference'—a group of thirty-five clerics who favoured agreement.

*28 July—Church and State.* The 'preparatory committee of the national clergy conference' published a declaration protesting against and rejecting the threats of the three bishops and stating that 'the majority of the clergy . . . are joining our movement *en masse*'.

*1 Aug.—Church and State.* A rally of about 300 Catholic priests and monks in Budapest, called by the 'preparatory committee', established a 'permanent peace committee of the Catholic Church', whose aims were: (1) to work for agreement between Church and State; (2) to support the Government's social reforms; (3) to work for world peace.

HUNGARY (*continued*)

One of the sponsors of the meeting gave an assurance that there was no intention of setting up a 'National Catholic Church'. They would remain 'loyal to the Church in spiritual affairs and loyal to the State as citizens of Hungary'.

INDIA. 20 July—*Kashmir*. The first meeting of the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan and Sir Owen Dixon, the U.N. mediator on Kashmir, took place in Delhi.

24 July—*Kashmir*. It was announced that the discussions had been suspended, to be resumed later in Karachi.

29 July—Offer of field ambulance unit for Korea (*see U.N. Security Council*).

31 July—*Korea*. Dr Rajendra Prasad, the President, addressing an emergency session of Parliament on the state of the Union, said notably that India had supported the first two Security Council resolutions on Korea because the aggression of North Korea had been established and it was India's policy not to submit to aggression. At the same time the Government had made it clear that they would pursue an independent policy based on the promotion of world peace. The proposal contained in Pandit Nehru's appeals to Mr Stalin and Mr Acheson was not intended to condone aggression or to weaken the authority of the United Nations; it was meant to add to the strength of the organization and to help in ending a dangerous situation. Had it been acceptable to all concerned the Government would have actively co-operated in bringing about a settlement through the agency of the United Nations and on the basis of the two Security Council resolutions.

Treaties signed with Nepal (*see Nepal*).

INDO CHINA. 24 July—M. Pignon, the French High Commissioner, broadcast a message proposing an exchange of prisoners with Ho Chi-minh. He said he was ready to appoint French officers to discuss with Viet Minh delegates details of the exchange.

29 July—It was learned that French armoured forces supported by naval craft had scattered a concentration of about 11,000 Viet-Minh guerrillas 100 miles south of Saigon during the past few days.

INDONESIA. 21 July—Federal troops landed on Ceram Island in the South Moluccas.

25 July—Gen. Buurman van Vreden, C.-in-C. of the Dutch and Dutch Indies troops, handed over to the Indonesian Army the headquarters building of his command which now ceased to exist.

28 July—A Defence Ministry spokesman said that Federal forces had suffered 'a few dozen casualties' during the landing on Buru Island, and none at all on the landing on Ceram.

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT WORKERS FEDERATION.

29 July—A congress of the Federation ended at Stuttgart after receiving a report from the dockers' section renewing the pledge to support the

boycott of Argentine ships. The British delegation, owing to 'practical difficulties in the way of direct action', said they would do everything possible short of strike action to support the boycott.

ITALY. 21 July—*Defence*. It was announced after a meeting of the Cabinet that the Army was to be increased to the full peace treaty strength of 250,000 men.

23 July—*Land Reform*. Signor de Gasperi, Prime Minister, spent the second of two days touring the southern province of Lucania and inaugurating land irrigation schemes. (This was the first visit of any Prime Minister to these parts for nearly fifty years.)

It was learned that the Council of Ministers had approved the plans for expropriating about 40,000 acres of land in Calabria.

24 July—Meeting of Anglo-Italian Economic Committee (*see Great Britain*).

30 July—Signor Togliatti, addressing a meeting of Communist youth in Rome, asked the Government for an assurance that no agreement existed allowing U.S. troops to set foot on Italian soil or to bring ships into Italian ports in connexion with war operations. Without such an assurance the Communists would make preparations and evict them (the Americans).

JAPAN. 23 July—Shigenori Togo, the war-time Foreign Minister, died in Tokyo while serving a twenty-year sentence for war crimes.

Publication of Soviet protest to Gen. MacArthur (*see U.S.S.R.*).

28 July—An extensive purge of newspaper employees took place in Tokyo, but it was not clear who was responsible for the action. Several of the managements concerned said the purge was in accordance with the spirit of Gen. MacArthur's letters to the Prime Minister *re* the purging of Communists, but the Chief Cabinet Secretary said that to the best of his knowledge the Government had not provided any such interpretation of Gen. MacArthur's letters.

29 July—*Allied Bases*. Mr Yoshida, Prime Minister, told the Diet that he did not wish to offer any military bases in Japan to the allied Powers and denied that Yokosuka (then used by the U.S. Navy) might be made available for allied use after the peace treaty. He added that a peace treaty without provisions for Japan's security 'would make no sense'. The Government could not choose the provisions it wanted, but he believed that the allied Powers did not intend to ask Japan for any bases.

31 July—Mr Foster Dulles on 'equal partner' policy (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—*Communism*. It was learned that the police had mobilized a force of 25,000 men to search for Kyuichi Tokuda and eight other 'purged' Communist leaders who had disappeared several weeks ago.

KOREA. 20 July—U.S. troops withdrew from Taejon following heavy infiltrations of guerrillas, many disguised as civilians, and co-ordinated infantry and tank assaults. To the south-west, North Koreans moved on

KOREA (*continued*)

from Iri and captured Chongju. On the east coast they entered Yongdok, about thirty miles north of Pohang.

**21 July**—U.S. negro troops captured Yechon, a town about sixty miles north-east of Taejon, which was reported to have changed hands several times in the fighting between North and South Koreans.

**22 July**—North Korean troops resumed their offensive. On the east coast they recaptured Yongdok from a mixed U.S.-South Korean force and in the west they advanced to Kwangju, within thirty-five miles of the south coast. A strong North Korean attack near Yongdong, south-east of Taejon, was held by U.S. troops.

The U.S. authorities issued a number of regulations to stop sabotage and Communist infiltration, which had become a very serious menace. All civilians remaining in the combat zone would henceforward be confined to their homes except for two hours daily. Those wishing to leave would be evacuated under supervision. Any civilians found moving south without authorization would be regarded as enemy troops and fired on if seen in the combat zone. Leaflets were dropped informing the South Koreans of these regulations.

**24 July**—North Korean forces captured Kwangju and, opposed only by South Korean police and some U.S. aircraft, swept on to Mokpo, the south-western port. In the central front a South Korean division was reported to have withdrawn from Yongju, thirty miles east of Hamchang, to positions further south.

It was announced in Tokyo that a U.N. Command, with general headquarters in Tokyo, had been officially established with Gen. MacArthur as C.-in-C.

**25 July**—U.S. troops withdrew from Yongdong after repeated heavy attacks. Pyongyang radio said that North Korean troops had occupied Hoon, twenty miles north-east of Taejon.

**26 July**—U.S. troops continued their withdrawal down the Taejon-Taegu road and were joined by a battalion cut off in the battle for Yongdong. South Korean troops, with U.S. air support, drove the enemy back seven miles at Hamchang, thirty-five miles north-east of Yongdong. On the east coast near Yongdok—where allied warships shelled the enemy—they also gained some ground. In the south-west, North Korean forces swept on along the coastal road past Sunchon and occupied Hadong. Here they were checked by rocket-throwing carrier aircraft. U.S. troops were then reported to have recaptured Hadong. Thirty-five miles to the north-west South Korean marines and constabulary stopped another North Korean thrust and recaptured Namwon, a road junction on the railway running from Kunsan on the west coast to the south coast port of Yosu.

The North Korean radio called on the 600,000 Koreans living in Japan to co-operate with Japanese workers to 'obstruct the movement of U.S. war material, destroy U.S. military bases, and overthrow the reactionary Japanese Government'.

**27 July**—Gen. MacArthur flew to Eighth Army headquarters where he had discussions with Gen. Walker, the commander, and also met

President Syngman Rhee. On his return to Tokyo he expressed his complete confidence in ultimate victory. New set-backs were inherent in the situation and there were long and difficult struggles ahead but he had been confirmed in his recent estimate that the enemy had lost his chance.

South Korean naval units intercepted and sank twelve fifty-ton enemy supply boats bound for Inchon (the port of Seoul.)

*28 July*—The North Koreans, after twenty-four hours of intense artillery and mortar fire, launched a major attack all along the 200-mile front, their greatest concentration being in the west-central area. The allied communiqué said that a small wedge had been driven between U.S. and South Korean troops about seven miles south-west of Hamchang, but that 'friendly troops' were holding firm. The enemy's main effort was continuing along the Taejon-Kumchon axis. Some ground was lost fifteen miles east of Yongdong. Field reports said that U.S. forces had launched a counter-attack in this area. The south-western sector of the front was relatively quiet though small enemy tank forces were reported to have advanced ten miles further east to within about sixty miles of Pusan, the U.S. supply port.

*29 July*—North Korean troops captured Kochang, an important road and railway junction forty miles south-west of Taegu.

*30 July*—Gen. Walker told correspondents that the war had reached a critical stage, though he was confident that the allies could hold out until sufficient strength arrived to launch a counter-offensive.

The U.N. Commission held a public session in Taegu, attended by Dr Syngman Rhee and leading members of the South Korean Government.

*31 July*—American reinforcements landed at Pusan direct from the U.S.A. and were immediately sent to the front. North Korean pressure continued. In the south they captured Chinju, about sixty miles west of Pusan, and further north they appeared to be massing for an enveloping movement against Taegu. Allied air attacks continued.

It was understood that warships of eight nations were now engaged in the naval blockade.

Reports reaching Peking from Pyongyang said that forty-eight members of the South Korean Parliament had repudiated their Government and signed statements blaming the U.S.A. for the war.

*1 Aug.*—Further U.S. reinforcements, including the 1st Marine Division (not at full strength), arrived in South Korea. The Allied communiqué spoke of planned withdrawals by U.S. and South Korean troops on the northern end central sectors. South Korean forces, who had lost Yechon, were reported to be engaged in street fighting at Andong, an important junction on the road to Yongdok. To the west, North Korean troops pressed forward in enveloping thrusts from the direction of Kochang and Hyopchon towards Taegu. The most dangerous position appeared to be in the south west, where North Korean troops were reported within forty miles of Pusan.

A large U.S. bomber force raided Hungnam, a chemical and explosives centre on the east coast of North Korea.

KOREA (*continued*)

The South Korean National Assembly passed an emergency Act charging all civilians over fourteen with the responsibility of defending their homeland.

LEBANON. 24 July—Attack on Lebanese aircraft over Israel (*see Palestine*).

26 July—The Government protested to the United Nations against the Israeli attack on their aircraft.

28 July—Korea. It was learned that the Government had voted \$50,000 as symbolic assistance to the U.N. forces in Korea.

MALAYA. 20 July—Sir Harold Briggs, director of operations, told a press conference that no forces would be withdrawn from Malaya if withdrawal affected the security of the country. He also said that the results of the intensified drive against the bandits had so far been satisfactory though early spectacular results could not be expected. Since 1 June fifty-two bandits had been killed, captured or had surrendered in Johore. There had been good progress in resettlement.

Regulations were issued giving to the Governments of both Singapore and the Federation the power to close down any newspaper or publication prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the campaign or which fermented opposition to any war-like operation to which the British Government were committed.

24 July—Bandits derailed a pilot train preceding a mail train on the main line from Kuala Lumpur to Penang, about three miles from Ipoh. A passenger and goods train was also derailed in Pahang but without casualties. In Perak bandits ambushed a police vehicle and killed a detective.

25 July—Police investigation of an incident in Singapore in which three armed Chinese youths attempted to burn down a warehouse stocked with rubber led to the discovery of a small hoard of arms and a stock of Communist documents.

26 July—Terrorists killed two special constables in Selangor and burned down buildings on a rubber estate.

27 July—The Aik Hoe rubber factory on the outskirts of Singapore was burnt down by terrorists after two unsuccessful attempts during the past two weeks.

Two British soldiers and four civilians were injured by an exploding hand grenade in Ipoh.

28 July—Mr Griffiths on the Aik Hoe arson case (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Li Chi Wah, the senior inspector of Chinese Schools, was shot and seriously wounded by a Chinese youth in Singapore.

1 Aug.—It was announced that British Army commandos had ambushed a band of terrorists on a jungle track in Kedah, killing two and wounding a third.

Arson was believed to be the cause of a fire which broke out in a Chinese-owned canning factory in Singapore. Little damage was caused.

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A scheme to combat arson was outlined to a meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce by Mr Foulger, the police commissioner.

NEPAL. 31 July—A treaty of peace and friendship and another of trade and commerce were signed with India at Katmandu.

NEW ZEALAND. 26 July—*Korea.* Mr Holland, Prime Minister, told Parliament of the Government's decision to offer the U.N. Secretary-General a special combat unit for service with other ground forces in Korea.

31 July—*Foreign Trade.* It was learned that over 300 items, representing imports of an annual value of about £N.Z.45 m., had been freed from import control if imported from Britain or from soft currency countries.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 25 July—The first meeting of the Council of Deputies met in London under the chairmanship of Mr Spofford, the U.S. deputy.

26 July—Signature of Mutual Defence Assistance Act (*see United States*).

28 July—On the adjournment of the Council of Deputies for discussions with the respective Governments a statement was issued saying they had discussed 'the practical measures required to build up the defences of the west in the shortest possible time'. They were unanimously agreed that the deterioration in the world situation created by the aggression in Korea made it more important than ever for the North Atlantic Treaty States to speed up their common defence. They recognized the need to maintain and safeguard the economic stability of the North Atlantic area but agreed that this in turn depended on the establishment of an effective system of integrated defence. They took note of the additional military effort, already announced by several of the treaty countries and unanimously approved certain recommendations to accelerate defence production.

1 Aug.—The deputies held a further meeting, attended by representatives of the standing group of the military committee.

NORWAY. 24 July—*Korea.* The Government notified the U.S.A. that they were ready to provide shipping for the U.N. forces in Korea.

PAKISTAN. 20 July—*Kashmir.* Prime Minister's meeting with Indian Prime Minister and U.N. mediator on Kashmir (*see India*).

PALESTINE. 24 July—Three passengers were killed and a number wounded when a Lebanese airliner was fired on by a fighter plane alleged to be an Israeli Spitfire near the northern border of Israel.

25 July—Israeli official sources said that the Lebanese plane, flying 'well within Israel's borders', might have been hit by warning shots from an Israeli plane.

26 July—Lebanese protest to the United Nations (*see Lebanon*).

PALESTINE (*continued*)

30 July—Dr Joseph, the Israeli Minister of Supply and Rationing, said in a broadcast that owing to the deterioration in the country's foreign exchange position clothes rationing would be introduced the following day.

PARIS CONFERENCE ON EMIGRATION. 24 July—British, French, and U.S. experts met in Paris, in accordance with the decision of the Foreign Minister's London Conference in May, to discuss means of alleviating the over-population of certain west European countries. Delegates from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Venezuela, Italy, and Germany were also present.

POLAND. 26 July—*Defence*. It was learned that Parliament had approved a revised form of oath for the army under which soldiers must swear to defend peace 'in one line with the Red Army' and to guard and preserve 'the People's Socialist Republic under President Bierut'.

29 July—*Espionage Trial*. W. Sliwinski was sentenced to death after being found guilty of organizing armed terrorism in Poland and also of espionage on behalf of Britain. Capt. Turner, former British air attaché in Warsaw, who had been arrested in May on suspicion of helping someone to cross the frontier illegally, was reported to have given evidence and to have admitted discussing 'questions referring to Polish aviation' with the accused.

1 Aug.—*Economic Policy*. It was learned that in a draft of the six-year plan passed by the central committee of the Communist Party, Mr Hilary Minc, the chief economic planner, had recorded a rapid increase in industrialization which was expected to reach at least half the level of production in the U.S.A. by the end of 1955. By then hard coal production was expected to rise to 100 m. tons a year and steel to 4,500,000 tons, while there would also be large increases in the output of cement and of the chemical industries. The production of consumer goods would rise, some of the light industries producing in 1955 four, and even five times the amount produced in 1949. Agriculture, which was expected to be completely reorganized, would not make such rapid progress, but the total value of agricultural production a head in 1955 would be 61 per cent higher than in 1937. The main credit for Poland's progress was given to the U.S.S.R.

*Erratum*. The entry under 12 July should read: It was learned that the Ambassador in Paris had been recalled to Warsaw.

PORUGAL. 1 Aug.—*Government Changes*. The Government was reshuffled and three new Ministries created—Presidency, Defence, and Corporations. The new appointments included: Defence, Senhor Santos Costa; Interior, Dr Trigo de Negreiros; Army, Brig. Abranches Pinto; and Foreign Affairs, Dr Paulo Cunha.

RUMANIA. 20 July—*Purge*. The official news agency announced that

about 192,000 members of the Workers' Party, over one-fifth of the total membership, had been purged.

**SOUTH AFRICA.** 20 July—*Korea.* The Government decided that it would be 'unpractical and unrealistic' for the Union to give direct military assistance in Korea. Contact was being maintained with the U.S. Government to determine how effect could be given to the Union's declared support of the Security Council resolutions.

26 July—*Financial Policy.* Dr de Kock, Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, told the annual meeting of stockholders that though there was a continued rise in the cost of living and a latent danger of inflation, general financial conditions had greatly improved during the past ten months. Monetary reserves had been considerably strengthened. Great progress had been made both in the exploitation of new gold-fields and in the expansion of essential industries. The main problem now was that of man power, of which a shortage was likely to be felt in the near future. In spite of improved conditions it would be premature to remove all restrictions on imports and bank credits but there were good grounds for certain readjustments in questions of economic policy and development. The problem of lowering production costs in the gold-mining industry must now be tackled in earnest.

**SPAIN.** 25 July—Mr Attlee on Spain and the Atlantic Pact (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—U.S. Senate approval of loan (*see United States*).

**SWEDEN.** 20 July—*Korea.* The Government informed Mr Trygve Lie, in response for his request for help for South Korea, that it would send a field hospital manned by Swedes.

25 July—Note to U.S.S.R. *re* territorial waters in the Baltic (*see U.S.S.R.*).

**SYRIA.** 31 July—Col. Mohammed Nasser, Commander of the Air Force, was shot dead in the Damascus area by persons unknown.

**THAILAND.** 21 July—*Korea.* The Foreign Minister announced that the Government were offering to send at least 4,000 troops to help the U.N. forces in Korea.

27 July—U.S. arms aid (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—The Prime Minister announced that Thailand had been granted a loan of \$19,900,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

**THREE-POWER MEETING ON GERMANY.** 31 July. The three-Power study group which had been meeting in London since 3 July adjourned for governmental discussions.

**TRIESTE.** 1 Aug.—A Yugoslav Government spokesman said that all

TRIESTE (*continued*)

economic enterprises in the Yugoslav Zone were to be nationalized, and governed by the laws of Yugoslavia.

TURKEY. 25 July—*Korea*. The Government decided to offer the United Nations 4,500 fully armed troops to fight in Korea.

30 July—*Korea*. It was learned that four persons had been arrested in connexion with the publication of a manifesto against Turkish participation in the Korean war.

1 Aug.—*Atlantic Pact*. It was understood that the Government had applied for the inclusion of Turkey in the North Atlantic Treaty.

## UNITED NATIONS

## SECURITY COUNCIL

20 July—*Korea*. Reactions to Mr Trygve Lie's request for assistance (*see Greece, South Africa, Sweden*).

21 July—*Korea*. Mr Trygve Lie told a press conference that nine countries had responded to his appeal for help in Korea. None had offered ground forces, though Argentina, Brazil, and the Philippines said they were undertaking direct discussions with the military command. The other six were Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Peru, France, and Greece.

It was learned that Bolivia had offered thirty army officers for service in Korea and that she would also be prepared to help by furnishing raw materials. Offer of troops (*see Thailand*).

22 July—*Korea*. Belgian assistance offered (*see United States*).

24 July—*Korea*. Norwegian assistance (*see Norway*).

25 July—*Korea*. A report from Gen. MacArthur received by the Council said it was apparent that the North Koreans had resources available far in excess of their internal capabilities. This, with the initial advantage of an aggressor, combined to give the enemy a strength that 'cannot be overcome until the U.N. forces achieve . . . superiority in weapons and man-power'. Tracing the course of military operations from 25 June, he said that the North Koreans initially committed six divisions of infantry, supported by about one hundred Russian-made tanks, ample heavy artillery, and an air force estimated at 100 to 150 Russian-made fighters. The Republican defence on the other hand consisted only of elements of four divisions deployed along the border with the remainder in the interior, without tanks or heavy artillery, and with only sixteen training machines as an air force. Turning to U.S. and allied intervention he described the transport difficulties involved and said that the first U.S. troops were small in number and committed as a holding force only. With the arrival of reinforcements they were sometimes facing odds as high as twenty to one. He expressed his confidence, however, in ultimate victory.

Turkey's offer of troops for Korea (*see Turkey*).

26 July—*Korea*. Australian, British, and New Zealand, offer of land forces (*see Australia, Great Britain, and New Zealand*).

27 July—Mr Malik, the Soviet representative, informed Mr Trygve

Lie that 'in accordance with established procedure', he was assuming the presidency of the Council in August.

*28 July—Korea.* Lebanese assistance (*see Lebanon*).

In discussion on Gen. MacArthur's report, Sir Benegal Rau (India) appealed to the North Koreans 'even at this stage' to withdraw beyond the 38th parallel in order to prevent further suffering in Korea and to allay fears of a world war.

*29 July. Korea.* Mr Trygve Lie received a telegram from the Indian Prime Minister offering to send a field ambulance unit and a small surgical unit to help the U.N. forces in Korea.

*31 July—Korea.* The Council adopted by 9 votes, with Yugoslavia abstaining, a joint motion by Britain, France, and Norway requesting the unified command to assume responsibility for the necessary relief measures for the civilian population in South Korea. The Secretary-General was instructed to transmit all offers of help in this field to the unified command, and the Economic and Social Council and other appropriate organizations were asked to provide such assistance as the unified command might require.

Mr Austin, the U.S. delegate, tabled a motion, for discussion at the next meeting, condemning North Korea for its continued defiance of the United Nations and calling on all member States to use their influence in putting an end to this defiance, but to refrain from action that might lead to the spreading of the conflict and thus further endanger international peace.

*1 Aug.—Korea.* Mr Malik (U.S.S.R.) took his seat as president of the Council, having previously given notice that the agenda for the meeting was to be: (1) recognition of a Peking delegate as the lawful representative of China, and (2) 'peaceful settlement of the Korean question'. He began by ruling that Dr Tsiang was not the legal representative of China and could not therefore take part in the Council's proceedings. This was overruled by 8 votes to 3 (U.S.S.R., India, Yugoslavia). There followed a long wrangle over procedure, in the course of which Mr Malik denounced U.S. 'aggression' against Korea and other Asian States and said that the Soviet proposals for a settlement in Korea should take precedence over all others. The Soviet Government 'proposes to settle this question in a peaceful manner. It is high time to arrest this aggression. . .' Explaining why the Chinese problem should first be resolved he referred to Pandit Nehru's proposals for isolating and settling the Korean conflict by breaking the deadlock over China's seat in the Security Council. Mr Acheson had turned down this proposal because his Government had embarked on the course of warfare, and feared that if the Council functioned normally they could no longer use it as an instrument for fresh acts of aggression.

**UNITED STATES.** *20 July—Korea.* The Marine Corps notified all its reserve ground units to be prepared to go on active service at ten day's notice. The Army announced that troops from each of the six army areas had been warned for an early movement to the Far East. The Navy also announced that it was calling up several air reserve units.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

A White Paper was published on the Korean Crisis.

President Truman reaffirmed the urgency of strengthening the defence of the North Atlantic area.

*Communism.* The Senate accepted by 45 votes to 37 a report condemning Senator McCarthy's charges of communism in the State Department as a 'fraud and a hoax'.

**21 July—Defence.** The Senate and the House Armed Services Committees both approved the Administration's request for authority to extend enlistments in the armed services for one year and also the recommendation to remove the man-power limits on the total strength of the Services.

The Senate passed a Bill giving President Truman control over foreign ships in American waters as a safeguard against 'sneak attacks' by atomic bomb-bearing vessels.

*Korea.* Mr Acheson told a press conference that he thought it would be unwise for the United Nations to take up the question of U.N. membership for Communist China so long as fighting was going on in Korea.

**22 July—Korea.** The State Department announced that the Government were consulting with the Belgian Government about the type of help Belgium could give to Korea. It was planned as a first step that she could lend assistance in air transport operations.

**24 July—Defence.** President Truman asked Congress for \$10,486,976,000 for the additional defence appropriations forecast in his Message of 19 July. This comprised \$3,063 m. for the Army, \$2,648 m. for the Navy and Marine Corps, \$4,535 m. for the Air Force, with the balance of \$240 m. for other defence establishment activities. He also asked for \$20 m. for further conscription and \$10 m. for his own emergency fund. The new appropriations were needed to meet the situation in Korea and to build up the forces to 'a state of readiness designed to deter further acts of aggression'. The estimates called for an increase of about 600,000 in the strength of the armed forces.

*E.R.P.* Senator Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said after a meeting of the Committee with Mr Acheson, that economic assistance to Europe under the Marshall Plan might be discontinued or restricted and the funds diverted for military purposes.

*Espionage.* The President ordered the F.B.I. to tighten its programme against espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities and called on all citizens to help by providing information.

Statement on U.S. forces in Britain (*see Great Britain*).

*China.* A State Department spokesman said that the Pescadores Islands fell within the general area of Formosa and would be defended by the U.S. Navy if attacked by the Chinese Communists.

**25 July—**President Truman asked Congress for a prompt increase of \$5,000 m. in taxes.

*Defence.* Mr Vinson, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said that the President's arms plan was 'very unrealistic', and called for an all-out defence effort. Russia outnumbered the U.S.A.

by seven to one in tanks and by more than seventeen to one in military manpower. Russia had almost 300 submarines and a 'vast air force'.

The Munitions Board, in its half-yearly report to Congress, showed that the national stockpile of strategic materials amounted to little more than half of the estimated \$4,000 m. goal. A hastening of purchases was called for.

Mr Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the Senate Committee of Banking and Currency on the Defence Production Act, said that even this Bill would be inadequate if a stronger military effort were needed. The greatest immediate problem was the supply of metals; more controls would have to be imposed. Oil supplies and reserves were adequate, and rubber supplies better than before the war. The production of machinery was potentially twice as great as pre-war. But there were already shortages of some materials and the national economy was operating at a very high tempo.

**26 July—M.D.A.P.** President Truman signed the Mutual Defence Assistance Act authorizing a total of \$1,222,500,000 in military aid—\$1,000 m. for the North Atlantic Treaty nations, \$131,500,000 for Greece, Turkey, and Persia, \$75 m. for the general area of China, and \$16 m. for Korea and the Philippines.

**Economic Message.** In his mid-year economic Message to Congress President Truman said that price ceilings, rationing, and serious shortages could be avoided if Congress gave him limited controls (i.e. those referred to in his Message of 19 July) and an increase of \$5,000 m. in taxation. He was, however, ready to call for complete economic mobilization if the defence of freedom required it. Industrial output must be increased, possibly by a rate of \$10,000 m. annually before 1 January 1951, and basic industry itself must be expanded by Federal loans and guarantees. It was also imperative to maintain the international economic programmes, though some might need to be reshaped or retarded in view of the greater urgency of military undertakings. The President also sent to Congress the report of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Mr Vinson said after a meeting of the House Armed Services Committee that the Navy was preparing to put nine more aircraft carriers and thirty-nine other ships into service. Naval air strength was to be increased by 1,100 aircraft.

**E.R.P.** Mr Acheson told a press conference that the Government were considering the diversion of Marshall Aid counterpart funds in Europe from economic to defence purposes.

The E.C.A. announced the appointment of a U.S. mission to advise the west German Government on its refugee problems.

**Trade Unions.** It was learned that the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. had set up a joint committee to consider practical machinery to settle inter-union quarrels and to study proposals for 'organic unity in the American Labour Movement'.

**27 July—Korea.** President Truman told a press conference, in reply to questions, that the atomic bomb would not be used to end the Korean war. Questioned about economic measures in connexion with the crisis he rejected Mr Baruch's request for a total mobilization and

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

re-affirmed that controls on wages, prices, and rationing were not then in sight. If they became necessary they would be applied simultaneously.

*Defence.* The President signed an executive order extending for twelve months all enlistments in the armed services due to expire between 27 July 1950 and 9 July 1951.

Mr Vinson announced that the Air Force was to be expanded to a strength of sixty-nine groups, from the existing limit of forty-eight. It would take thirty months to achieve this goal but a strength of fifty-eight groups would be achieved within a year. Air Force manpower would rise by 136,000 to 548,000.

The Army Department issued a notice calling for 100,000 men through the selective service system.

The House of Representatives passed a Bill giving customs officers and coastguards power to search foreign ships in U.S. ports.

U.S. Army headquarters, European Command, in Frankfurt announced that all officers and men in the Command would have their normal foreign service tours extended for six months from 31 August.

*Thailand.* The State Department spokesman said that the Government had decided to send arms to Thailand. The funds for this programme would come from the \$75 m. appropriated under the M.D.A.P. for the general area of China. Negotiations would begin shortly on how these arms were to be used.

Mr Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, arrived in Washington from London.

*28 July—Defence.* Following a meeting of the House Armed Services Committee with Gen. Collins, the Army Chief of Staff, Mr Vinson announced that the Army was to be increased as fast as possible by 247,000 men to 834,000. \$1,652 m. was to be spent above the existing appropriations on new tanks, guns, and other weapons.

President Truman asked Congress for supplementary appropriations to provide \$600 m. for stockpiling strategic materials and \$18 m. for restoring reserve merchant ships to service.

*Australia.* Mr Menzies was received by Mr Acheson and later by Mr Truman. Speaking in a broadcast he emphasized Australia's indissoluble ties with the Commonwealth and also the mutual links binding the British people all over the world with the U.S.A.

*Korea.* The Defence Department announced that total U.S. casualties to date in Korea were 904—84 killed, 348 injured, and 472 missing.

*29 July—Defence.* The Air Force announced that letters of intent were being sent out to 200 companies for the procurement of additional aircraft and parts to the value of \$4,400 m.

*E.R.P.* Mr Acheson and Mr Foster, acting administrator of the E.C.A., wrote to Senator Connally urging Congress to provide adequate funds for the third-year programme of Marshall aid. Mr Acheson said that the mounting economic strength of western Europe was of paramount importance to the fulfilment of U.S. policy.

*30 July—Labour.* Mr Tobin, the Secretary of Labour, announced

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that he had ordered the 'fullest use' of the U.S. employment service and its affiliated State employment services in meeting the manpower needs of defence plants.

**31 July—Australia.** Mr Menzies, speaking at a meeting of the National Press Club, attended by Mr Harriman, special adviser to the President, Mr Snyder, Secretary to the Treasury, and representatives of the British Commonwealth, appealed for the highest possible degree of functional association between the democracies—particularly between the Commonwealth and the U.S.A.—as a means of matching the forces of freedom with the powers of darkness. Referring to events in Korea he said that this was the first time in history when the free world had sat in judgment on, and was levying execution against naked aggression. Korea was not a long-range problem with which the democracies had to deal. It was an immediate objective where success was essential. He also said that while in Washington he had discussed the question of Formosa at the highest level and was conveying to his Government full details of the U.S. position.

**E.R.P.** At the opening of the Senate debate on appropriations for the continuation of the Marshall aid programme an amendment was approved by voice vote enabling the President to cut off funds from any nation which he felt was failing to do all it could to support U.N. appeals for aid in stopping aggression, as in Korea. By a second amendment the Senate restored \$58,070,000 cut from the programme by the Appropriations Committee. Another amendment which was approved aimed at denying funds to nations with dependencies which violated treaties with the U.S.A.

**Gen. MacArthur in Formosa (see China).**

**Korea.** It was announced that the Air Force had ordered more medium bomber groups to the Far East.

**Defence.** The Secretary of Defence ordered the call-up of several National Guard units affecting about 80,000 to 90,000 men, with effect from early September. He also announced that the 1st and 2nd Marine Divisions were to be brought up to full strength and that two Marine reserve air squadrons were to be ordered to active duty.

**Foreign Policy.** Mr John Foster Dulles, the Republican adviser to the State Department, speaking at San Francisco said that the North Korean act of aggression had opened a new chapter in history. This dangerous moment had to come. Indirect aggression was being checked in Europe and in Asia and the Communist world was in danger of being contained unless it resorted to open force. One reason for the choice of Korea as a field of aggression was no doubt its strategic position *vis-à-vis* Japan, as evidenced in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5. The task of democratic defence was enormous when seen against the orbit of Soviet and satellite control which extended continuously from the Bering Strait, south to the China Sea, west to the Mediterranean, and north to the border of Norway. It was not necessary to conclude, however, that the Russians had decided on a general war.

The democracies must win a military victory in Korea, but if the sacrifices involved were not to be wasted, the strength, unity, and

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

momentum now being developed in support of the United Nations must be used to attain certain important political goals. Japan, the only large industrial Power in Asia outside the U.S.S.R., should be given the opportunity to become equal partners in the community of free nations. Neglect and indecision in Japan could lose the great gains of Gen. MacArthur's 'superb administration'. While most of Germany and all of Japan were geographically within the orbit of the free world they were both physically close to the world of despotism. It was essential that they should not be lost to Soviet exploitation. The continuing freedom of these two countries could be assured only by their co-operation, for the U.S.A. could not by remote control keep the two peoples within the free world unless their power reinforced the good-will efforts of the Germans and Japanese themselves. 'That does not mean giving them national armies to serve purely national ambitions. It does mean treating them as equal partners within the framework of a European, a Pacific, or a U.N. effort which subordinates national ambitions to goals which advance the general welfare of all free peoples.'

*Atomic Energy.* The eighth half-year report of the Atomic Energy Commission was submitted to Congress.

1 Aug.—M.D.A.P. President Truman asked Congress for an additional \$4,000 m. for foreign military aid—\$3,504 for the security of the North Atlantic area, \$193 m. for Greece, Turkey, and Persia, and the balance for the Philippines and other nations in southern and eastern Asia. He appealed for urgency in voting these funds and said that the productive capacity of the entire free world must be drawn on to provide the necessary equipment. He also said that full support must continue for the European Recovery Programme.

*Korea.* Mr Menzies, addressing the House of Representatives, said that Australian troops in Japan would be serving in Korea within a 'few weeks' and that he hoped Australian troops would be co-operating with troops from New Zealand to form a 'small but first-class combat group'.

*Foreign Aid.* The Senate approved by a voice vote the \$4,539 m. foreign aid section of the Appropriations Bill. An amendment voted by 65 to 11 made available to Spain a loan of up to \$100 m. for economic purposes, and authorized the E.C.A. to borrow this amount from the Treasury so that it should have no effect on other E.R.P. funds.

**U.S.S.R. 20 July—Korea.** An account of the Anglo-Soviet exchanges in Moscow on the means of settling the Korean conflict was published by *Tass*. It omitted any reference to the British Ambassador's request that the U.S.S.R. should use its influence to urge the North Koreans to withdraw their forces. (For British version see *Great Britain*).

Mr Gromyko received the British Ambassador.

21 July—Supplementary trade agreement with eastern Germany (see *Germany*).

23 July—*Japan.* The *Tass* agency published a letter sent to Gen. MacArthur on 17 July by the Soviet deputy member of the Allied

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Control Commission which protested against the 'unlawful acts against trade unions, the Communist Party, and other democratic organizations of Japan'.

**25 July—Baltic.** It was learned that the Government had received a joint protest from the Swedish and Danish Governments against the Soviet claim to a twelve-mile territorial limit in the Baltic. The two Notes, essentially the same in content, said it had long been established that the territorial limit in the Baltic had been fixed at three, or occasionally four miles. Any extension of this limit was by international law an encroachment of the freedom of the seas. The two Governments, therefore, fully reserved their position in the matter.

**1 Aug.**—Mr Stalin, replying in the magazine *the Bolshevik* to questions put to him by members of the Communist Party, said that Engels' theory that 'the State must wither away after the revolution' had been taken up after the victory of the Soviet revolution by 'uncritical book-worms' who had called for the abolition of certain State organs and institutions, including the Army. 'But the Soviet Marxists, on the basis of an analysis of the world situation, came to the conclusion that with the existence of capitalist encirclement, when Socialism is victorious only in one country while capitalism is supreme in all other countries, the Socialist country must take care not to weaken but to strengthen its State, the organs of the State, the Intelligence Service, and the Army. It must do this if it does not want to be destroyed by the capitalist encirclement.'

'Both these formulas are right. The formula of the Soviet Marxists is right for the period when Socialism is victorious in one or several countries. Engels' formula is right when the victory of Socialism in various countries has led to the victory of Socialism in the majority of countries, and when in this way the necessary conditions for the realization of the formula have been created.'

**WESTERN UNION.** **20 July—Defence.** The Defence Ministers of the Brussels Treaty Powers, accompanied by their Chiefs of Staff, met at Fontainebleau. Field-Marshal Montgomery, chairman of the Commanders-in-Chief Committee, and the three Commanders-in-Chief were also present. A communiqué issued later said that the Ministers had 'considered the international situation and proposals drawn up by the Commanders-in-Chief. They recognized the necessity of speeding up without delay the production of war material and of increasing the defensive power of Western Union land, sea, and air forces as a guarantee against aggression'.

**1 Aug.**—The Consultative Council of the Brussels Treaty Powers held its ninth session at The Hague. A statement issued later said the Ministers had examined the work done by the defence organization in the light of the new situation resulting from events in the Far East. They had endorsed the conclusions reached by the Defence Ministers on 20 July and had decided to bring about 'a substantial increase in the defence effort of the five countries within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty'.

**WEST INDIES.** 24 July—The Governor of the Windward Islands announced certain constitutional changes which were to be introduced, including universal adult suffrage. The Administrator and not the Governor would be president of the Legislative Councils, which would consist of the president, three *ex officio* members, three nominated members, and eight elected members. Each Legislative Council would be able to elect three members to serve on the Executive Council. The Governor would be empowered to nominate to the Executive Council (over which he would continue to preside) one of the nominated members of the Legislative Council.

**YUGOSLAVIA.** 30 July—It was learned that the new motor road between Belgrade and Zagreb, begun in 1947 as one of the main projects of the five-year plan, had been formally declared open.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 30 Elections in South-west Africa for representation in the South African Parliament.
- Sept. — Meeting of Commonwealth Consultative Committee on economic aid to south-east Asia, London.
- " — International Conference of atomic scientists, Harwell.
- " 2 General election, Malta.
- " 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Bank, Paris.
- " 6 Fifth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, Paris.
- " 8 Conference of Inter-Parliamentary Union, Dublin.
- " 15 Council of the F.A.O., tenth session, Washington.
- " 16 Meeting of Commonwealth representatives to discuss matters connected with the Torquay Conference on Tariffs and Trade, London.
- " 18 U.N. General Assembly, fifth session, Lake Success.
- " 28 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—third round of tariff negotiations, Torquay.
- Oct. 3 General election, Brazil.
- " 3 Conference of Institute of Pacific Relations, Lucknow.
- " 9 General Council of the I.R.O., sixth session, Geneva.
- " 15 General and local elections, eastern Germany.
- Nov. 2 Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, fifth session, Torquay.
- " 7 Congressional elections—U.S.A.
- Dec. 3 Municipal elections, west Berlin.